

Plan for Fiscal 1975

McGovern Proposes to Cut Defense Budget by a Third

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Sen. George S. McGovern, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, offered an alternative defense budget today that he said would maintain current capabilities while reducing waste, duplication and overkill.

Under his program, the United

States would spend a third less for defense in fiscal 1975 than is expected and would have a third fewer servicemen on active duty.

His proposed \$54.9-billion budget, he said, is "an amount that is more than ample to meet foreseeable military threats to our security."

The South Dakota senator added that it was "a defense posture with which all Americans can feel secure and confident that hard-earned tax dollars are not being wasted."

The \$54.9-billion budget—assuming continued 4 percent inflation for the next two years—contrasts with an \$83 or \$85-billion 1975 defense budget expected to be announced next week by the Nixon administration.

No Draft in Plans

The McGovern budget would keep 1,735,000 volunteers—there would be no draft—on active duty, compared with 2,505,000 now on duty.

There would be no Safeguard antiballistic missile system, no Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles, no B-1 bombers and no F-15 fighter planes for the Navy.

Conversion of Polaris submarines to the Poseidon missile would be halted after seven are converted and the submarine force maintained at 41.

The McGovern proposal, worked out since last spring by aides led by John D. Holm, a legislative assistant, assumes the Soviet Union and China "will remain actively hostile to U.S. interests."

It also recognizes a need for a nuclear deterrent, U.S. forces in Europe, general purpose forces in case of unforeseen dangers and intensive research and development efforts, Sen. McGovern said.

The alternative budget was designed for 1975, aides said, because that would be the first year Mr. McGovern would be totally responsible for, if he is elected in November. The 1974 budget would be influenced by commitments made by the end of the current presidential term, they said.

The talks, which began Jan. 8, were conducted by delegations headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alexei N. Manukhin and Harold B. Scott, assistant secretary of commerce for domestic and international business.

The timing, place and agenda for these talks were arranged in Moscow last November, when Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans held talks with Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Mr. Patolichev and others on increasing trade from the current \$200 million yearly to the billions.

It is assumed here that Mr. Patolichev will come to Washington some time before President Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union in May.

The United States is most interested in joint ventures with Soviet enterprises, which could lead to the export to the United States of such raw materials as natural gas, petroleum and copper, products the Russians have in abundance in unexploited parts of Siberia. The Russians would like to purchase modern American technology, but are handicapped by not having equal tariff treatment and not being able to get long-term credits here.



OUSTED PROTESTERS—Demonstrators in behalf of a move by Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., to censure President Nixon for not setting a date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina leaving the Capitol Tuesday after they were ejected from galleries.

A Return to Spartan Program

Army Opts for Basic Training Without Beer and Curtains

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 19 (UPI).—After a year-long experiment in liberalization, the Army has decided to tighten up again on its eight-week basic training course, that once-hibedound device used to transform civilians into hardened, disciplined soldiers.

The barracks beer machine that quenched the thirst of dusty recruits and tricked crusty drill sergeants will be removed.

The barracks will no longer be divided into private cubicles with colorful curtains, but will revert to the big, open, olive-drab dormitories that are familiar to millions of old soldiers.

Finally, the basic physical training program will be toughened, with a return to such requirements as jogging from one drill area to the next and with re-institution of the "daily dozen," those highly stylized exercises done every morning, en masse, with much grunting and groaning.

After a Long Look

"We've taken a long look at things, experimented around, and now we've decided that the relatively spartan environment is the best for recruits," said Brig. Gen. Ira Hunt, the man in charge of the Army's Training Command, headquartered here.

The experiment began about a year ago when the Army started to think seriously about how to become an all-volunteer force. One of the conclusions reached was that young men might be more inclined to join up if Army life were made more appealing.

Although the retrenching indicates that the Pentagon has since concluded that some of the experimentation went too far, certain innovations apparently will become permanent, as recruiters report that young Americans seem impressed by the "new Army."

For example, there are no plans to reinstitute the revolve formation for recruits. They now need arise only in time to show up for their first class or work detail.

Weekend Passes

Furthermore, recruits will continue to receive weekend passes during the final month of their training. Drill sergeants, however, may withhold the passes of men who do not train properly during the week.

The tightening up of the basic training program is scheduled to go into full effect on Feb. 14. At that time, the Army also intends to lengthen the training program by three days, in addition to adding courses in weaponry, communications, escape and evasion and character guidance. The amount of classroom lecturing will be reduced in favor of more "hands-on," performance-oriented training.

Chicago Indicts AWOL Soldier In Bomb Planting

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP).—Ronald Kaufman, an AWOL soldier with a doctorate in psychology, was indicted here yesterday by a grand jury in attempts to bomb three Chicago banks.

Three of the 16 counts in the indictment concerned the planting of time bombs in safety deposit boxes in the Chicago banks. Similar bombs were found in banks in New York and San Francisco.

U.S. Attorney James R. Thompson said the other counts charged Mr. Kaufman with possession of unregistered firearms—the explosive devices placed in the three banks—with the construction of illegal explosive devices and with the sending of threats to damage and destroy property.

The FBI said that fingerprints taken from the bombs identified Mr. Kaufman as the man who placed them in safe deposit boxes in a plot to free what were described as political prisoners.

Union, Shippers Set New Talks In Dock Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP).—The striking West Coast longshoremen's union and shipowners have agreed to resume negotiations as soon as possible, the union president, Harry Bridges, announced today.

The announcement that talks would be resumed by Monday at the latest came as the White House prepared legislation that would force the strikers back to work.

The renewed strike by 13,000 dockworkers closed 24 ports after negotiations ended last Monday morning.

Belgian Workers Protest

CHARLEROI, Belgium, Jan. 19 (AP).—About 25,000 workers at metal factories in the Charleroi area staged a one-day strike today to spur action in talks for higher pay and shorter hours. They complain that the talks are dragging.

U.S., Russia To Continue Trade Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).

After two weeks of relatively unpublished talks, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed yesterday to continue discussions on expanding foreign trade when Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai S. Patolichev visits Washington.

A statement issued at the close of talks between U.S. and Soviet officials at the Commerce Department said that both sides "reaffirmed their desire for increased trade and industrial relations," but noted that there are at present "substantial deterrents to the 'full realization' of Soviet-American trade."

Taking note of the Nixon administration's desire to link trade with overall improvement in political relations, the statement said that "there was recognition that commerce between the two countries would benefit from further improvement in the political climate."

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GM Is Refused Deadline Delay For Clean Engine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).

The Environmental Protection Agency today rejected a bid by General Motors for a one-year delay in meeting the 1975 auto emissions standards, terming it "legally insufficient."

The EPA ordered the automaker to submit more data.

EPA Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus also accused Democratic presidential contender Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of making "irresponsible charges" concerning the standards for political purposes.

The Maine senator had accused the EPA of operating in secrecy with GM by failing to announce that it had received a letter from the firm asking for the delay.

In rejecting GM's bid, Mr. Ruckelshaus said the EPA could not make an assessment of GM's claim that it did not have the technology to meet the 1975 deadline, until it submitted more information.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said GM must show that "all good-faith efforts have been made" and must prove that technology is not available to meet the deadline.

Shift Recorded In Cigarette Ads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).

The six major U.S. cigarette makers funneled millions of dollars more into non-broadcast advertising last year when radio and television cigarette commercials were banned.

The Tobacco Institute, in releasing the figures, said cigarette advertising in newspapers jumped from \$13.5 million in 1970 to \$56.5 million in 1971; magazine advertising went up from \$46.7 million to \$91.6 million and outdoor advertising from \$3.1 million to \$22.1 million.

Even with the increases, the institute said, overall spending for cigarette advertising—without the costly network commercials—dropped 23 percent last year.

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Madrid Talks Are Spurned By Students

They Ask for Removal Of Police on Campus

MADRID, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Student organizers refused today to take up an offer from university authorities to negotiate an end to student disturbances at Madrid's three campuses, student sources said.

Assemblies of various student bodies at Madrid's central campus were adjourned without a decision, and student sources said there will be no further deliberation as long as riot police are patrolling the campus.

The offer was made yesterday by Rector Jose Botella Llusia, who said the governing board of Madrid University was willing to negotiate with the students over their grievances which produced three days of rioting, strikes and demonstrations.

Students of Madrid's two other campuses, the Polytechnic and the autonomous universities, have supported their colleagues at the central university with scattered sympathy strikes. The unrest erupted over the suspension of 4,000 medical students who boycotted classes for seven weeks.

Course Extended

The boycott stemmed from a change in curriculum for medical students— which extends the course from six to seven years. The seventh year, which the students are protesting, would be spent as a poorly paid intern.

In another trial of students which opened today, two Madrid University undergraduates went before the Public Order Court on charges of illicit association and illegal propaganda.

The prosecution asked that they be sentenced to four and two years, respectively, for having belonged to the outlawed Spanish Communist party and hidden subversive literature in their rooms.

One of the defendants was identified as Santiago Carvallo, a former faculty delegate of political science students at the university.

After three other House members had spoken in support of the House resolution, the women brought out a broadside of forbidden signs. Speaker Carl Albert, who had been warning all along that demonstrations were not allowed, directed doorkeepers to clear the galleries.

After the women in the galleries were evicted, they moved to the front steps of the House wing and staged a rally denouncing Mr. Nixon, the war and high prices.

'Miracle' Painting Stolen

CORTONA, Italy, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—A 13th-century painting credited by Catholics with miraculous powers has been stolen from a monastery cell here once inhabited by St. Francis of Assisi, police announced yesterday.

The painting, on wood by an unknown Tuscan artist, represents the Virgin and Child. St. Francis is reported to have prayed frequently before it.

Italy Reds Ask Shift to Left In Policy or General Elections

ROME, Jan. 19 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party today demanded a shift to the left in government policy or a showdown at the polls in which democratic parties stand to lose ground to the far left and right.

The Communists, who control 8.5 million voters or more than one-fourth of the electorate, were among politicians summoned by President Giovanni Leone for consultations about Italy's 32d government crisis in 29 years.

Christian Democratic Premier Emilio Colombo resigned Saturday because of factional disputes in the government coalition,

which includes four parties of the center and non-Communist left. The crisis came at a time of falling industrial production, rising consumer prices and growing public disenchantment with all politicians.

"For us Communists, the basic and urgent goal at this time is to set in motion a new type of economic development, based on the reforms demanded by the working masses, on the expansion of democracy and on the fight against fascism," parliament leader Pietro Ingrao told newsmen after the talk with Mr. Leone.

"Either change policies or face the judgment of the electorate: This is the dilemma the Christian Democrats can no longer escape."

General elections are scheduled next year, but might be advanced 12 months if the government crisis proves insoluble. With discontent against the government growing, they could be expected to result in gains for both the Communists and the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement.

The Communists have made clear that they are not seeking cabinet posts, but would be willing to support a government meeting their demands.

The demands—shared by the Socialists who were part of Mr. Colombo's coalition—include domestic reform and a less prominent foreign policy, including diplomatic recognition of North Vietnam and East Germany.

Mr. Leone is scheduled to end his consultations Friday and is expected to designate a new premier shortly afterwards.

Ghana Leader Says Nkrumah May Return, If...

ACCRA, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Ghana's new leader, Col. I. K. Acheampong, said today that former President Kwame Nkrumah could return from exile to Ghana as a private citizen.

But Col. Acheampong, who led last Thursday's coup overthrowing Prime Minister Kofi Busia, added: "If a charge is retained against him (Mr. Nkrumah), he will have to respond before the court as will all his former colleagues of the defunct Convention People's party."

Mr. Nkrumah has been in exile in Guinea since his overthrow in 1966.

Col. Acheampong declined to discuss the possibility of an amnesty for ex-President Nkrumah, and emphasized that he had not invited him to Ghana.

Waldheim to See Nixon on Monday

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will go to Washington Monday for talks with President Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and congressional leaders.

It will be Mr. Waldheim's first conference with any head of state or visit to any member capital since taking office Jan. 1.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Waldheim planned to discuss all aspects of UN affairs, but that the secretary-general "attaches considerable importance to U.S. support of the United Nations in all its forms."

There has been congressional pressure to reduce the U.S. contribution to the UN budget, which is \$213 million for 1972, from 22.51 percent to 25 percent and to cut back on voluntary contributions.



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The Poor Nations' Debts

The development decade, as optimists called the 1960s, is being followed by the debt decade, as realists might call the 1970s. It figured. Eager to lead their peoples into a new world, the governments of the poor nations earlier shopped the world for loans, looking for the cheapest, taking the best they could get. The rich loaned practically everywhere: Public lenders did it to buy friends and influence, to create markets for their own exports, even to do good; private lenders did it to make money. Of \$43 billion owed by the developing countries to public lenders, \$20 billion comes due in 1970-75, the World Bank says, and of \$18 billion owed to private lenders, \$13 billion is due. Until the war crisis, India's debt repayments amounted annually to half of its new loans. The problem has been thoroughly studied and anticipated; Lester Pearson called it "explosive," Rudolph Peterson called it "urgent." Yet most lenders and borrowers alike have simply shut their eyes to the day of reckoning. Now, for an increasing number of countries, it's here.

The symptoms are easily visible. Politically, debt problems mean political tension; economically, they mean economic tension. The coup the other day in Ghana, for instance, can be traced quite clearly to Prime Minister Busia's inability to meet his people's demands for a better life, and his creditors' demands for their money. The colonel who ousted him shows no promise of being able to do any better. If the experience of other coup-struck countries is a guide, he will merely use his power to try to repress the discontent that otherwise would have flowed out through democratic channels. He has his work cut out for him because the price of cocoa, the main source of Ghana's export earnings, is sharply down. Chile's case is interesting, not to say

calamitous. Its scheduled debt payments amount to a giant 35 percent of its export earnings. Currently it is trying to "renegotiate" payments of debts totaling \$3 billion. But lender governments, the international agencies such as the World Bank which they dominate, and the private banks which they influence, are more likely to reschedule debt payments for friendly governments than for a country like Chile whose relations with Washington are rather bleak. Pakistan last year declared a "moratorium" on its debt service—with no pretense at "renegotiation" and the United States took it in stride.

Anyway, governments, like Indonesia's, which do get their debts rescheduled usually must pay a price—in terms of austerity measures or privileges for foreign investors—which can become very onerous and politically unpalatable, if not at the moment, then later. Borrowers may not like it but the lenders tend to believe, in the words of the World Bank, that the answer to the debt problem lies not in "inappropriate terms" but in "the borrowing country's management of its economy."

President Nasser, when asked if Egypt were not falling into thrall to Egypt's Kremlin creditors, used to answer with a laugh that the debtor had the upper hand. This was, of course, nonsense. A lender can perhaps be defined as someone who can afford to lose his money, but the borrower is not so fortunate. A country like China, apparently alone among nations in having no foreign debt, may dissent, but for others it is surely true that, as the World Bank says, "To be able to borrow abroad is an important advantage." To keep open that advantage for the underdeveloped countries, and to keep it open on terms compatible with their progress and their dignity, is the common challenge the rich and poor now face.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Rivers of England

Over the next five years the British government plans to revive for England and Wales something of "Thames's translucent stream," Shakespeare's own Avon and the "Babbling Wye." It is fitting that this comprehensive and coherent program to restore a nation's rivers—at a cost of \$3.8 billion—should take place in the country that launched the Industrial Revolution. For it was that vast upheaval that was in time to bring desolation to so many of the lovely waterways of the world.

Systematically, the Ministry for the Environment has graded every mile of Britain's streams as unpolluted (fit for swimming), doubtful, poor or grossly polluted. Most of the money (\$1.8 million for a mile of clear river water) will be spent on the 2,000 miles in classes 3 and 4. This is expected to include, principally, improvements along the

Trent, the Mersey and the Thames from the western outskirts of London to the sea. Minister Peter Walker promises in consequence that "The coming decade will provide a very considerable improvement in the quality of our rivers and seas."

The success of Britain's program could have a beneficial effect around the world—from the Rhine, the Volga and the Mississippi to Tennessee's once babbling brook, whose praisers have long since been sadly abandoned to the paradiet.

*I do not chatter any more.
How could my waters chatter,
Crawling along twisty shore and shore
Chock-full of morbid matter?*

It would be worth the cost of the program just to get back to Tennessee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bhutto and Bangladesh

President Bhutto is not letting Bangladesh go easily. So it would seem at least from such dramatic gestures as his appeal to Sheikh Mujibur for the names of those the Bengali leader might want him to put under arrest for their crimes against his people. Another apparently determined gesture is the abrupt dismissal from any relations with Pakistan of countries that choose to recognize the new government in Dacca. Bulgaria, Burma, and, yesterday, Nepal, have all been ordered out of Islamabad. But that obduracy is not at all in keeping with President Bhutto's general style.

—From the Times (London).

Secret Diplomacy

The minutes of the special action group disclosed nothing essential that was not already known, at least as far as U.S. attitudes toward the India-Pakistan crisis were concerned. But they shed full light on the way American decisions are made, and were bound to embarrass Henry Kissinger. The real question, however, is not such and such a detail of the remarks by Mr. Kissinger, publicly or privately, but the policy adopted by the President from March '70 to the independence of Bangladesh.

Did U.S. national interest require maintenance of the former balance of forces between India and Pakistan, the consideration of an aberrant territorial status, the unity of two provinces 2,000 kilometers away from one another? The answer appears at least doubtful to me. In fact, President Nixon—supposing he was carried away by his personal sympathies or antipathies—felt tied to Pakistan, even under the rule of Yahya Khan's regime, by all his Asian policies and

primarily by his attempted rapprochement with China.

It is easy to understand the irritation of Nixon, unable to intervene effectively and not resigned to remain passive in the face of the event. But why did he display his ill-temper and helplessness so ostentatiously? The President said or had people say for him that Mrs. Gandhi contemplated dividing up West Pakistan, that China might have undertaken military operations against India and provoked a Soviet response—in short that the spectacular gestures, the aggressive remarks, the movements of the Seventh Fleet, were intended to prevent a general war. This version leaves me skeptical.

—From Raymond Aron in Le Figaro (Paris).

Rhodesian Message

Suddenly the Rhodesia "settlement" looks like a sellout that nobody will buy. The Pearce Commission is in Rhodesia to test the acceptability of a white man's plan for a black man's country. Even it can hardly miss the message that to many Africans the plan is not acceptable at all. Every time Rhodesian police put down a riot with tear gas or bullets the message is slammed home.

—From the Sun (London).

The violence which has broken out in Sabani and Gwelo may have other roots than the Pearce Commission's advent. But the strikers seem bolder, the sense of frustration has boiled over more fiercely, for its presence. The violence will be seen by the outside world as final disproof of the Smith claim that Africans in Rhodesia are content. Within Rhodesia the spectacle of white police battling black strikers might well sharpen African responses to the commission.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 20, 1897

NEW YORK.—The members of the Board of Health have officially pronounced pulmonary tuberculosis to be an infectious and communicable disease, the treatment of which will be subject hereafter to the same regulations as diphtheria. The president of the Health Board says this action is due to the spread of the disease, which 8,000 cases were reported officially last year, though there were probably 20,000 in the city, chiefly in the poorer tenement quarters.

Fifty Years Ago

January 20, 1922

PARIS.—Mr. Raymond Poincaré's new cabinet was supported in the French Chamber last night by the unusually large majority of 365 and it thus received a strong mandate to pursue the policy outlined by the Premier in his Ministerial statement. As he expounded his policy Mr. Poincaré was loudly applauded and he seems assured, for a time at least, of a substantial backing from all the political groups, except the Radical Left.



'If They Stay Until We Go and We Stay Until They Go, Ain't Nobody Goin' Anywhere.'

The Vietnam Trap

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The United States and North Vietnam are now trapping one another in a tragic military situation, which benefits neither side, and might be resolved to the benefit of both by a fairly modest compromise.

The one clear change in the balance of power in Indochina is that President Nixon is withdrawing the American troops faster than ever before. Leaving aside the politics and diplomacy of the problem for a moment, this is the one clear fact—the American expeditionary force will be reduced by 70,000 in the next three months, leaving a total of 69,000 Americans in Vietnam on May 1. At the same time, while Nixon is pulling out, North Vietnam is building up its reserves and apparently getting ready to launch an offensive through Laos and Cambodia against South Vietnam and the remaining American forces in the coming dry-weather season.

Dilemma

Here then is the dilemma: The more Washington withdraws, the more Hanoi thinks it has a military advantage, and the more Hanoi tries to exploit that advantage by gathering its forces for an attack, the more Nixon orders his bombers into the air to intercept the enemy supplies along the Ho Chi Minh trail and prevent the concentration of North Vietnamese men and supplies before they can hit his dwindling power and his unprepared allied force in South Vietnam.

It is easy to think of ways in which this military dilemma could have been avoided in the past. Washington could have set a date for total withdrawal of its troops, as some of us thought it should, and Hanoi could have let the American withdrawal go on and waited without threatening an offensive, which might overwhelm the South Vietnamese and even humiliate the American forces as they withdrew.

So the trap is set. The North Vietnamese are not waiting for Nixon's withdrawal, and Nixon is trying to bomb them into agreement. The reports out of U.S. military headquarters tell the story: "U.S. warplanes struck more than 250 times today at North Vietnamese supply routes," says the American Military Command out of Saigon. But the North Vietnamese offensive along the Ho Chi Minh trail goes on.

Unfortunately, this dilemma is becoming an issue in the American presidential election. Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern, Lindsay and McCarthy are all saying that the problem could be resolved, if only the President would set a date certain for withdrawing all the way from Vietnam, and they may be right, but he is the only President we have, and he is obviously not going to do it.

They Want Out

But this does not prove that Hanoi is right. The officials in North Vietnam seem to be determined, not only to defeat the regime to Saigon, but to humiliate the United States, and this is probably the one thing that the American opinion will not allow. The people want out, but they don't want to have their dwindling command overwhelmed and dishonored.

Accordingly, it is not quite fair for Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern and Lindsay to put all the blame

on Nixon for not ending the war by setting a date certain for getting out. Even those of us who think we should set a date for total withdrawal have to recognize the obligations on Hanoi.

The officials in North Vietnam cannot mount an offensive against the dwindling American forces, and expect Nixon to leave his command in jeopardy. Hanoi wants him to withdraw, and he is trying to withdraw, but they cannot get rid of his argument by overwhelming his military command. They should not be deceived: Washington is not Paris; American public opinion now is not like French public opinion at the time of the French defeat at Dienbienphu. On the contrary, if Hanoi tried to humiliate Nixon, it will turn the American electorate to his side, and re-elect him in November.

The dual tragedy of Vietnam is that Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon did not understand the psychology of the Vietnamese people, and now the North Vietnamese are in danger of misunderstanding the psychology of the American people.

It may seem to officials in Hanoi that the most prominent newspapers and commentators in America are critical of Nixon's Vietnam policy and would like to see him set a date for getting out all the way, but they should not assume that we are on their side, and will support them in their coming offensive against Saigon and the disappearing American command.

The opposition to Nixon on Vietnam in the United States is for compromise, and not for humiliation, for getting out of Vietnam, but not for getting out in rout and disaster.

Hanoi can get a compromise in this situation. It can get American power out of Indochina, if it will guarantee private

ly the honorable and safe withdrawal of American troops and the release of American prisoners of war. Nixon can get a compromise if he will settle for that safe and honorable withdrawal and the release of his prisoners, without insisting that President Thieu and the Saigon regime must remain in power, backed by the U.S. Air Force.

What Hanoi cannot do is mount a military offensive without being bombed, and what Washington cannot do is to bomb without increasing the opposition of Hanoi and the destruction of South Vietnam.

There has to be some kind of accommodation. At some point, either in the Paris peace talks or through Moscow or Peking, both sides have to deal with the realities of the situation. The Democratic candidates for the presidency are not going to give Hanoi the answer. Hanoi is going to have to deal with Nixon, who is the only President we have, and he is offering them a compromise, which is probably the best they are going to get in the foreseeable future.

Letters

Muskie and Ticket

The indignation outcry produced by Sen. Muskie's statement that a black vice-presidential nominee is unacceptable is totally unfounded. Many Americans would be afraid to support such a statement for fear of being called a racist. Well, I think it is time to cut out the nonsense and face a few facts. No matter how revolutionary one may be, one must put a statement in context before he judges it. In the case of Muskie's statement, I sincerely believe he is right.

If one would just look over the facts about America, no matter how unjust it may be, you would find that at this point a great portion of Americans would not vote for a black candidate. It is not until people start looking at America and accepting its faults as fact that something will be done about them. We must therefore put Muskie's statement into context and try to do something to change the atmosphere in America so that the fact of color loses the meaning it has in American society today. Instead of immediately standing up and crying injustice, we must accept that only the hard truth has been told.

LEIGH HUNT BRUCE
Langenhagen, West Germany.

Ties Worsened

During the Nkrumah regime, U.S.-Ghanaian relations grew steadily worsened with aid dropping from a \$60 million peak to less than \$5 million during the last year.

Since Nkrumah's overthrow, aid has risen again to \$30 million and relations have improved markedly. Ghana's debt to the United States is relatively low.

But still the international debt, mainly to Britain, remained as too heavy a burden.

In economic terms the \$45 million in foreign debt servicing Ghana is scheduled to pay this year represents 11 percent of the country's budget.

The Ghanaian Finance Ministry said that from 1966 to 1969 the country spent the equivalent of two years of foreign aid merely in interest payments on the debt.

Politically, the debt meant the government could not move ahead with development projects. This combined with the low-profile government of Prime Minister Kofi Busia, caused an invidious comparison with Nkrumah's charismatic leadership and prestige projects.

As Prof. Fred Hayward, an

Early Error Recalled

McCarthy's Position On the Vietnam War

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—When did Eugene McCarthy change his mind about Vietnam? When did he exchange hawk plumage for dove feathers? Now that he is attacking Sen. Edmund Muskie and, by implication, Sen. Hubert Humphrey for upholding Lyndon Johnson's Indochina policy at the 1968 Democratic convention and in the subsequent campaign, these questions become pertinent.

His scornful finger-pointing at his two most formidable rivals for this year's Democratic presidential nomination invites the assumption that his own delicate conscience always recoiled from employment of American force in what he regards as a totally witless imperialistic adventure. Yet he is no less a convert than Muskie and Humphrey. The only difference is that he embraced the faith sometime between 1964 and 1968 whereas his former fellow senators came to it a little later.

McCarthy's head start was, of course, fortuitous, if not opportunistic. It gave him an issue and a shot at fame. He was free to exploit it, as Humphrey and Muskie, running for the Democratic succession to a Democratic administration, were not. It is useless to speculate on what McCarthy's position would have been in 1968 had he, rather than Humphrey, been chosen to run with Johnson in 1964 and thus inherited the 1968 nomination. Perhaps the present Humphrey-McCarthy roles would have been reversed. Probably not, though, because there isn't even a trace element of vindictiveness in Humphrey's makeup.

McCarthy voted in 1964 along with all the leading and most of the also-ran 1972 Democratic hopefuls for the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. This resolution granted President Johnson authority to order whatever military dispositions he deemed necessary to achieve United States objectives in Vietnam. Only two votes were cast against it in the whole of Congress, House and Senate, and McCarthy's was not one of them.

The dissenters were Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon and Sen. Ernest Gruening of Alaska, both of whom were retired by their constituents at the first opportunity.

Like Muskie, Humphrey, Sen. George McGovern, Mayor John Lindsay of New York, then a member of the House, Sen. Henry Jackson and Sen. Vance Hartke, McCarthy supported the 1964 resolution. Unlike some of his colleagues, he didn't, so far as the record shows, raise questions about the consequences of so great a delegation of power to the White House. He believed, as did his colleagues and Johnson himself, that American ships had been attacked by North Vietnamese patrol boats in the Gulf of Tonkin on two occasions. First reports on these attacks have since been challenged as inaccurate. Sen. William Fulbright has charged that Congress was deliberately misled and that it never intended the resolution to be a blank check for military escalation.

The fact remains that American ships were fired upon on at least one of the two occasions re-

ported and there is no room for doubt that congressmen and senators, including Fulbright and McCarthy, assuming that he was paying attention, understood what they were doing.

A revealing exchange on the Tonkin resolution while it was under debate in the Senate is reproduced with understandable relish in Johnson's book, "The Vantage Point, Perspectives of the Presidency, 1963-1969." The colloquy was between Sen. John Sherman Cooper and Fulbright:

Cooper: Does the senator consider that in enacting this resolution we are satisfying the requirements of Article IV of the Southeast Asia Defense Treaty? In other words, are we now giving the President advance authority to take whatever action he may deem necessary respecting South Vietnam and its defense, or with respect to any other country included in the treaty?

Fulbright: I think that is correct.

Cooper: Then, looking ahead, if the President decided that it was necessary to use such force as could lead into war, we will give that authority by this resolution?

Fulbright: That is the way I would interpret it. If a situation later developed in which we thought the approval should be withdrawn, it could be withdrawn by concurrent resolution. That is the reason for the third section.

Cooper: I ask these questions... Fulbright: The senator is properly asking these questions because it is well for the country and all of us to know what is being undertaken.

Withdrawn
The resolution was withdrawn, but not until after Johnson had been succeeded by President Nixon, who didn't oppose the move, feeling that he had sufficient power to execute a gradual pullback from Vietnam without specific congressional authorization. Other efforts to limit the President's freedom of action in Indochina by Fulbright and others have met with very limited success.

Fulbright, while grumbling about the circumstances of the Tonkin Gulf resolution's submission to Congress, has confessed that he now considers that he made a mistake by sponsoring it. If McCarthy has ever made a similar confession it has escaped notice. He talks as though he were born knowing that Vietnam was a tragic bungle.

As it turns out, however, he probably did Muskie a favor by calling a press conference to disclaim the senator from Maine a chance to do what he does best: project an image of respectability and honesty. He said he now thought he had made a mistake by going along with Johnson's policy in 1968. He expected to be held accountable for what he had done right as well as what he had done wrong in his quarter century of public service. His answer to McCarthy was far more engaging than his rather pedestrian announcement of candidacy a day earlier.

Should West Bail Out Ghana?

By Jay Ross

WASHINGTON.—When a struggling democracy in a developing nation is in an economic mess as a result of a past dictatorship, how much can Western nations do to bail it out?

In the case of Ghana, which underwent its second military coup in the last five years, it appears that not nearly enough was done in terms of debt relief or increased aid.

Ghana, one of the few African nations which had managed to replace a military regime with a viable democracy, has been saddled with upwards of a billion dollars in foreign debt over since the overthrow of President Kwame Nkrumah six years ago.

During the Nkrumah regime, U.S.-Ghanaian relations grew steadily worsened with aid dropping from a \$60 million peak to less than \$5 million during the last year.

Since Nkrumah's overthrow, aid has risen again to \$30 million and relations have improved markedly. Ghana's debt to the United States is relatively low.

But still the international debt, mainly to Britain, remained as too heavy a burden.

In economic terms the \$45 million in foreign debt servicing Ghana is scheduled to pay this year represents 11 percent of the country's budget.

The Ghanaian Finance Ministry said that from 1966 to 1969 the country spent the equivalent of two years of foreign aid merely in interest payments on the debt.

Politically, the debt meant the government could not move ahead with development projects. This combined with the low-profile government of Prime Minister Kofi Busia, caused an invidious comparison with Nkrumah's charismatic leadership and prestige projects.

As Prof. Fred Hayward, an

African specialist at the University of Wisconsin, commented: "The foreign creditors were awfully slow to realize the political implications of the debt—that it put the Busia government in an awkward position."

In such a situation, he said, there were two alternatives: repudiation of the debt or a coup. To be sure, the blame is not all one-sided. Ghana frequently talked about austerity programs but did not take strong measures. Government operational expenditures continued to mount and imports rose by \$100 million last year. The government also did not take a very aggressive attitude on rescheduling the debt.

Complicating the picture was the fact that the world price for cocoa, which accounts for about 70 percent of Ghana's exports, dropped by about 50 percent in the last two years.

And yet, running throughout the comments of several African experts there is the feeling that the West could have done more in terms of debt relief or greater aid.

The government did not repudiate the debt because it did not want to endanger future support from creditor countries.

But even though overall foreign aid increased in the last couple

of years, it still barely exceeded the debt repayment schedule. Britain did not accept Ghana's proposals for renegotiation and more negotiations were scheduled this year.

Late last year the Ghanaian government began taking stringent economy measures, cutting the military budget and civil service benefits, imposing new taxes and reducing union demands for wage increases.

'Courageous'

Politically the acts were "courageous," according to one international aid expert, but in terms of economic arithmetic it was not enough.

Finally, on Dec. 27, the currency was devalued by 48 percent and tough import restrictions were imposed. Such measures mainly hit the buyers of goods from abroad: the middle and upper classes, including the military. And they are vital in keeping a fledgling democracy afloat.

Then the military provided its answer with a coup.

As one expert on Africa put it: "Men with guns have a tremendous ability to shape the affairs of states."

In the case of Ghana, the question remains, could the West have helped to avoid the outcome?

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Director of Disaster

Oslo Minister Balks at Pact With EEC

Fisheries Leader Jolfs Government

OSLO, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Norway's Minister of Fisheries, Gunnar Hoem, has refused to sign his country's accession treaties to the Common Market, dealing a severe blow to Premier Trygve Bratteli's campaign for public support for Norway's entry.

Mr. Bratteli, a strong pro-European, said at a press conference today that Mr. Hoem told him in a letter that he found it impossible to sign because the European Economic Community had failed to give the Norwegian fishermen a legally binding assurance about their economic future.

Political observers here said this could mean a disastrous setback to Mr. Bratteli's efforts to overcome solid opposition from fishermen to the agreement reached in Brussels on Saturday.

Meanwhile, students and political groups staged strikes to protest against the visit of Mr. Bratteli and Foreign Minister Andreas Cappelen to Brussels for next Saturday's ceremonies in which the four applicant countries—Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland—will sign the accession treaties.

Mr. Hoem is highly respected among the fishermen, whose union yesterday rejected the fisheries protocol, which would create a 12-mile fishing limit around all but a small part of Norway's long coastline.

The minister's complaint was that Norway had failed to gain a legally binding commitment from the EEC for a continuation of the 12-mile limit after 1982.

He said in his letter that the political assurance received from the EEC and the political statement delivered by the Norwegian delegation during the final session in Brussels was, in his opinion, not enough.

Should Mr. Hoem resign, Magnus Andersen, a former minister of fisheries and a pro-European, would probably take his place.

Mr. Bratteli received solid support from the Labor party's national council. A press statement said 32 of its members approved the results of the negotiations while only two voted against.

Israeli Hails Soviet 'Threat' On Immigrants

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Israel's Prime Minister, Golda Meir, today warmly welcomed reported Soviet threats to flood Israel with more immigrants than it could absorb.

Mr. Meir told the 28th World Zionist Congress here: "We will accept this invasion with love and pleasure."

Mr. Meir was referring to a report carried by the independent newspaper Haaretz from its Washington correspondent last week quoting a Soviet diplomat as having said that Moscow would flood Israel with immigrants.

According to Haaretz, the diplomat said the Israeli assessment of some 35,000 immigrants from Russia in 1972 was smaller than it would in fact turn out to be.

Mr. Meir said Israel was pleased with the change that had occurred in Soviet immigration policy, and he hoped it would lead to improved relations in other fields.

City in Virginia Plans to Destroy 150,000 Starlings

RADFORD, Va., Jan. 19 (UPI).—Officials of this southwest Virginia city plan to exterminate 150,000 starlings whose presence has been called a health hazard.

The city council voted to have wildlife specialists spray the birds with a detergent foam solution that would leave their feathers matted and expose them to weather, resulting in their death.

The decision was greeted with cheers from most residents, who had been demanding a solution to the starling problem. They complained that the birds' droppings have covered their lawns, trees, houses and cars.

"It smells like a steaming barnyard," said one woman.

Glenn Dunder, a Virginia Tech wildlife specialist, said the droppings could also carry encephalitis and other diseases.

The city said the extermination will be carried out within two weeks.

Paintings, Stradivarius Stolen in Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Thieves raided a museum here last night and stole eight paintings worth 300,000 francs and a Stradivarius violin, the police said today.

The paintings included works by Corot, Delacroix and Ingres at the Louis Gruber-Lesabre Museum, the police added.

Toyotas Recalled in U.S.

TORANCE, Calif., Jan. 19 (Reuters).—About 110,000 Japanese Toyota Corolla cars in the United States are being recalled in March to check their fuel systems, the company announced here yesterday.



BREAKING TO ENTER—British troops used the hood of an armored car as a scaffolding as they broke into a building in the market area of Belfast during the search for seven detainees who fled a prison ship on Monday.

Snipers in the Irish Republic Fire on Troops; No One Hurt

BELFAST, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Snipers, concealed on the Irish Republic side of the border, opened fire today on a British Army patrol in Ulster for the second day in a row, an army spokesman said.

He said the patrol returned the fire but there were no casualties. Gunmen launched a similar sniper attack yesterday.

The spokesman said there were no casualties in that clash either. An army spokesman said British troops wounded a sniper in Londonderry and seized 14 suspected members of the Irish Republican Army in two days of raids.

Suspects in Belfast

The spokesman also said troops arrested 14 IRA suspects in the Belfast area in 24 hours.

Police in Belfast, meanwhile, were still investigating the murder of a 40-year-old Protestant bus driver who was shot to death in front of his wife and children at home during the night.

Two gunmen opened fire on Sidney Agnew as he came to the doorway of his home in the Protestant Mount District. When one of Mr. Agnew's three children answered the door and called her father, "He came and then shot him dead," an army spokesman said.

He was the 31st person to die in Northern Ireland since August 1968. Mr. Agnew was scheduled to testify in court against several men accused of hijacking his city bus, British security forces said.

Two Unionist Parliament backbenchers today joined in a motion censuring Prime Minister Brian Faulkner's announcement.

2 MPs in Censure Motion

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Hickok Head Among 9 Dead In Plane Crash

VICTORIA, Texas, Jan. 18 (UPI).—A private jet carrying nine persons, including the president of one of the largest leather companies in the United States, crashed today while trying to land in thick fog yesterday, exploded and burned. All aboard were killed.

The jet was attempting an instrument landing in fog that had cut visibility to as low as an eighth of a mile.

Among the victims were William Wright and his wife, Barbara. Mr. Wright was president of the Hickok Co. The company is well known in the sporting world for its annual presentation of the Hickok Belt to the outstanding sports figure of the year.

Marshall Yakubowski, whose arrival was not previously announced, was accompanied by the pact's chief of staff, Army Gen. S. M. Stemenko, and the Soviet ambassador to Romania, V. I. Drobizhenko.

No details of the meeting were given. It was believed that it covered the forthcoming Warsaw Pact summit conference in Prague. A Hungarian report yesterday said the conference may take place later this week.

Soviet Marshal Sees Romanian President

VIENNA, Jan. 19 (AP).—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Soviet Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovski, the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact armies' supreme command, the Romanian news agency Agencepres reported.

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Even If Elections Are Held

3 Former Leaders Barred From Political Life in Greece

By Henry Kamm

ATHENS, Jan. 19 (NYT).—The chief spokesman of the government of Premier George Papadopoulos indicated last night that leaders of Greek political parties, made inactive since the military coup of 1967, would not be allowed to return to political life even if elections were held.

Asked how soon Greeks might be allowed to choose their leaders freely, the spokesman, Vyron Stamatoopoulos, said it had taken Britain 200 years to achieve democracy. Then he raised his right hand, pointed to his fingers and said it might take Greece that many years. He added: "And even if I'm wrong by a few fingers it won't be the end of the world."

In an interview in his office, Mr. Stamatoopoulos, who has the status of a cabinet member, singled out the leaders of Greece's two principal parties as men who would not be allowed to play a political role again.

They are Panayotis Kanelopoulos, the last premier under the parliamentary system; George Mavros, a former minister, and Demetrios Papaspyrou, last president of parliament. Mr. Kanelopoulos is leader of the conservative National Radical Union, and Mr. Mavros and Mr. Papaspyrou have spoken on behalf of the liberal Center Union, leaderless since the death of former Premier Papandreu in 1968.

In a two-hour interview, conducted through an interpreter, Mr. Stamatoopoulos appeared to extend his stricture to all politicians who have not made their peace with the government established by the military junta. But he cited only the three leaders by name.

"They are not regarded as political personalities," the spokesman said. "They are outside the rules of the game of democracy."

Mr. Stamatoopoulos said that this was so because Mr. Kanelopoulos, Mr. Mavros and Mr. Papaspyrou did not recognize the constitution. Adopted in a referendum held under martial law, by a reported majority of 92 percent, the constitution has been in effect since 1969, except for its provisions guaranteeing freedom of political activity, elections and certain individual rights.

The spokesman's declaration seemed to political observers here to remove doubt over Mr. Papadopoulos's eventual intentions to political life. In a speech last Jan. 8 to the advisory committee on legislation, a select body that sits occasionally where parliament used to meet, the premier called on the politicians of old to "admit the errors of the past," say that they "deceived" the Greek people and "rally under the constitution."

The party leaders, although consistently critical of provisions of the constitution and the method of its adoption, have not repudiated it, political observers said. The government spokesman's statement, asserting that they had done so, appeared to close the door on their eventual return to politics while Mr. Papadopoulos remains in power.

Violence flared on the picket lines again today when female office workers attempted to reach the coal board's headquarters at Doncaster in northeast England. They were beaten and one had soil pushed in her face, according to a board spokesman.

In Southfleet, southeast England, a miner was arrested and charged with damaging a truck after a clash between pickets and drivers at a coal depot.

The police reported no injuries and no serious damage. The Pannia Observatory said other regions of Italy could expect tremors soon.

The Hong Kong government today announced that a full-scale Marine Court inquiry will be held into the fire here 10 days ago which destroyed the former luxury passenger liner Queen Elizabeth. Supreme Court Judge A.M. McMillin was named to head the inquiry.

Stanley Prager, 54, director of "Come Blow Your Horn" and many other plays for Broadway and television, died yesterday on a business trip to Los Angeles. Mr. Prager had been a stage

actor before turning to directing, playing, as he told an interviewer in 1969, "all the parts that Phil Silvers wouldn't play."

Mr. Prager spent three years at Johns Hopkins University before committing himself to the theater in summer stock and on Broadway, where he was in "The Skin of Our Teeth" and "The Eve of St. Mark."

He played in the screen version of "The Eve of St. Mark" and many Hollywood parts followed. He did not desert Broadway, and won critical praise in 1951 for his performance in the Bert Lahr revue, "Two on the Aisle." In 1953 he played Packer Englund in the revival of "Room Service," and in 1954 he was "Pete" in "The Pajama Game."

Mr. Prager was last represented on Broadway with "Minnie's Boys," the musical based on the Marx Brothers, in 1970, and "70 girls 70," in 1971, another musical.

Simon Ratner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Simon Ratner, 67, a pioneer member of the U.S. Table Tennis Association and the finest American player in his age group in the 1960s, is dead.

He was a five-time national table tennis champion in the men's over-50 class and won three straight over-60 titles in 1966, 1967 and 1968, before a cancer operation temporarily halted his career.

Mr. Ratner, who represented the United States in the 1963 world championships at Prague, had planned to accompany the U.S. table tennis team on its historic trip to China last spring but was sidelined by his illness.

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London Talks In Coal Strike Make No Gain

Both Sides Admit Deadlock on Wages

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Painful hopes for an early end to a nationwide strike by coal miners were dashed today when management and the union admitted that they were still deadlocked.

The admission came after a three-hour meeting here between the National Coal Board, which runs the state-owned mines, and leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers, which is seeking substantial wage increases.

It was the first time since the strike began on Jan. 9 that the two sides had met.

The discussions merely aimed at reaching a basis for further negotiations, but both sides issued a statement saying that there was no indication that such talks would be productive.

280,000 Men Out

The union opposes the reopening of negotiations unless the coal board indicates that it is prepared to improve on its offer of a 7.9 percent pay raise.

Violence flared on the picket lines again today when female office workers attempted to reach the coal board's headquarters at Doncaster in northeast England. They were beaten and one had soil pushed in her face, according to a board spokesman.

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Mr. Ratner, who represented the United States in the 1963 world championships at Prague, had planned to accompany the U.S. table tennis team on its historic trip to China last spring but was sidelined by his illness.

Obituaries

Rochelle Hudson, 58, Star Of '30s and '40s in Hollywood

PALM DESERT, Calif., Jan. 19 (NYT).—Rochelle Hudson, 58, a movie star of the 1930s and early '40s, was found dead Monday in her home here.

An autopsy was scheduled to determine the cause of death. She suffered from a recurrent heart ailment.

Miss Hudson, who made more than 75 films, appeared in support of Wallace Beery, Will Rogers, Fredric March and other leading men of the period.

She left Hollywood in 1943 after making "Queen of Broadway," saying, "You can only be an ingenue for so long." But she returned in 1955 to appear in "Rebel Without a Cause," starring James Dean and Natalie Wood.

Miss Hudson also appeared for a 38-week run in a television series, "That's My Boy," starring Eddie Mayehoff.

In 1964 she made another comeback in Hollywood, appearing in "Straitjacket" with Joan Crawford.

Born in Oklahoma in 1914, she was taken to Hollywood by her mother at the age of 13 to be coached as a film actress. REO Cast her with Edna Mae Oliver in "Laugh and Get Rich" and "Fanny Foley Herself." Later she went to 20th Century-Fox as leading lady with Will Rogers in "Dr. Evil."

Miss Hudson was married and divorced three times. Her first marriage was to Hal Thompson, a story editor at Walt Disney Studios. Her second was to Dick Hyland, a Los Angeles Times sports writer. She and her third husband, Robert Mindell, were divorced last year. The divorce became final 10 days ago.

Stanley Prager

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Stanley Prager, 54, director of "Come Blow Your Horn" and many other plays for Broadway and television, died yesterday on a business trip to Los Angeles. Mr. Prager had been a stage

actor before turning to directing, playing, as he told an interviewer in 1969, "all the parts that Phil Silvers wouldn't play."

Mr. Prager spent three years at Johns Hopkins University before committing himself to the theater in summer stock and on Broadway, where he was in "The Skin of Our Teeth" and "The Eve of St. Mark."

He played in the screen version of "The Eve of St. Mark" and many Hollywood parts followed. He did not desert Broadway, and won critical praise in 1951 for his performance in the Bert Lahr revue, "Two on the Aisle." In 1953 he played Packer Englund in the revival of "Room Service," and in 1954 he was "Pete" in "The Pajama Game."

Mr. Prager was last represented on Broadway with "Minnie's Boys," the musical based on the Marx Brothers, in 1970, and "70 girls 70," in 1971, another musical.

Simon Ratner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPI).—Simon Ratner, 67, a pioneer member of the U.S. Table Tennis Association and the finest American player in his age group in the 1960s, is dead.

He was a five-time national table tennis champion in the men's over-50 class and won three straight over-60 titles in 1966, 1967 and 1968, before a cancer operation temporarily halted his career.

Mr. Ratner, who represented the United States in the 1963 world championships at Prague, had planned to accompany the U.S. table tennis team on its historic trip to China last spring but was sidelined by his illness.

Dr. E.A. Robinson

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Jan. 19 (NYT).—Dr. Edward A. Robinson, 61, chairman of the classical languages department at the Newark campus of Rutgers University since its formation in 1964, died of cardiac failure on Saturday.

ITALIAN COUTURE

There Is Still Plenty of Life Left in It

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 19.—Though many people are busy burying the Italian couture, there's plenty of life in it yet. The situation isn't much different from Paris or any other city that has been supporting made-to-order fashion houses. The big change is that American buyers are no longer buying as if there were no tomorrow, and the small houses that counted on them are in trouble. The few buyers who do come to Rome flock to the safe places and names. The private customers, though, have more money and more enthusiasm for fashion than they did a while back, and the designers they like are in the chips. Valentino comes first, naturally, but Mila Schon has a tremendous following of wealthy Milan and other international ladies. Galliano, Tiziani, Riva and Lancetti are all doing well with private customers.

Mila Schon, who opened a boutique in Rome last year, is the Chanel of Italian fashion. Her clothes have the same kind of played-down, I-am-a-lady look and they change less than most designers from one season to the next.

This year, though, Mila Schon has made a major shift to a much softer, more feminine look. Her trademark, the double-faced wools, seem to be stickier, the

colors more subdued and the details more delicate.

Snobbish

She ends her collection with three of the most snobbish little dinner dresses I've ever seen on a runway. Made of bone-colored crepe de chine and looking like simplicity itself, they are inset with priceless handmade lace. The dresses are constructed first and then sent to the lace makers who follow the designs Mila Schon has sketched.

The soft little dresses look the place of the all-over beaded sheaths that usually come at the end of Mila Schon's collections. They are even more expensive than the beaded and though no one in the firm was able to quote a price it must be well into four figures. They won the place of honor also because they're much newer and better represent Mila Schon's mood.

Her daytime clothes are all double-faced wools and come in colors such as dusty pink, pale blue, blond or white. Whether it's a coat, a suit with pants or skirt or a dress, each piece has some touch of handwork to make it look personal, elegant and expensive. Pants suits have hand-knit pockets, yokes, cuffs or little sweaters. Dresses have bands of drawn work.

Suits for the first time have very female hoods, made of

locked, white handkerchief linen with bows of all sizes tied at the neck. The only sign of a Chinese influence around Rome is the silk shantung in every collection. Mila Schon sews two layers of fabric together to look like double-faced wool for a group of black and white checks and plaids.

Mila Schon has designed her own prints. One is like bands of silver filigree against uneven backgrounds and another is inspired by Persian mosaics. Used on both silk and the sheer fabrics, the soft little dresses have blouson tops and halter necks with bare backs. Whatever she does in prints Mila Schon, who likes challenges, repeats in all-over beaded sheaths, she is famous for. They are runway masterpieces but heavy as a Mack truck to wear.

She likes skirts and blouses for evening. Her skirts are made of tucked and ruffled black tulle or 11 layers of white silk organza with hand-rolled hems. Two girls spent days finishing a single skirt. The blouses are white batiste with 15-layer white silk organza collars and cuffs, and stripes and bands of lace made in St. Gall.

Mila Schon, like Chanel, is a character. Her big thinking and her passion for doing the most difficult things grow up on you as you follow the collection each year.

Lancetti deserves lots more

praise than, for some reason, he ever gets. His collection is as new as this morning's paper in shapes, fabrics and an overall look. Lancetti's clothes have a little of Yves Saint Laurent's limp, raggedy charm but with more cut and purpose underneath. By now it's clear that the season's top stories are the dolman sleeve, the raglan cut and the dropped shoulder and Lancetti does the prettiest version of all of them so far.

The neat little shoulder disappears completely from Lancetti's collection, replaced by wide kimono sleeves on wraparound tops or draped dolman sleeves, feathered into tight cuffs. Big sleeves can be a horror in stiff fabrics, but anyone can wear them in Lancetti's drapery crepe de chine and chiffons.

Lancetti revives what they used to call lounging pajamas in the thirties. He works in widely flowered fabrics for wide pajamas under a soft wraparound top and then a wraparound length jacket. It's the kind of new-old look that fashion has been looking for. For daytime Lancetti makes things like kimono-sleeved coats of pale, double-faced wool over dresses of sheer Roman-striped silks. There are many pants suits in the collection but the pants are all tubular cut without any of those mannish creases.

Lancetti's look is the antithesis of the men's clothes, the pants,

shirts, ties and jackets that all the chic Roman ladies like Countess Rudi Crespi are wearing, though they're all careful to have long or curly hair-do's to keep them from looking butch.

"I'll be glad to get back into more feminine clothes," Countess said today as she fingered Lancetti's bias cut silk print with dolman sleeves.

"This will not be my last collection," Alberto Fabiani said after his opening tonight. He denied all rumors that he plans to retire. As a matter of fact, it's expensive to close a fashion business in Italy, but Fabiani has other reasons for wanting to remain open. His son Bardo, whose mother, Simonetta, is now deep in philosophy on a mountaintop in the Himalayas, has recently joined him. "I told Poppy I am going to take over when he stops," says Bardo, who may just possibly have inherited two talents.

This season it's the men who are coming to the Roman fashion shows in jacked-up clothes while many of the women are wearing tailored shirts, neckties and pants. At Andre' Laing's collection that opened the second day of the collections yesterday, one man appeared in a black mink coat with crystal buttons.

Like most collections, Andre' Laing's is full of jackets, all with squared-off, padded shoulders; many of his dresses are sleeveless or have halter tops with bare backs.

Laing starts with girls wearing hip-length toppers with slightly raised shoulders over pants. They wear bifocal sunglasses, half clear and half smoked. Hats with brims turned down all around or else white crocheted smocks from the forties.

The favorite jacket, though, is slightly longer, tied with a fabric belt and decorated with the flat, patch pockets that are everywhere. The jacket may be a rehash of last year's popular blazer, but it's a pretty look over sleeveless border print dresses, or pants or skirts and skirts.

Laing shows long coats over sleeveless dresses in the same fabric. He uses lots of deep cream color, peach and mauve but one of the costumes that got the most attention was the white, Capucci.

Capucci's collection is full of bamboo, straw and raffia and it's all because of ecology, he says.

Almost all his evening dresses have Empire waists and some of them hold the bosom up for admiration in little straw basket boleros. Unfortunately, most of the models were too skinny to be appetizing, but customers should do better.

Capucci makes one evening skirt entirely of soft, handwoven straw from Tuscany. There are



Riva's slinky, bright purple evening gown with V cut.

tucked wool under a smock-like white wool jacket.

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Capucci makes one evening skirt entirely of soft, handwoven straw from Tuscany. There are

only 38 yards of it in existence, so it can never be reproduced. Another evening dress is made of hemp with strings covering the top. Many of them have bamboo bands around collar and shoulders and even making a cage-like bamboo belt. Linen evening dresses in the collection have great charm of the old Capucci kind. They are fitted through the top with attached-down tucks, released to make full skirts. Capucci also uses the same tucking for a completely strapless, bare-shouldered coral taffeta ball gown.

Riva

Heinz Riva is now designing for Vittoria Leone, wife of the president of Italy, an attractive, dark-haired woman in her early 40s. The new Princess Pignatelli is another of his customers. Riva's collection is all about sleeves and shoulders and he handles the new look with some ingenuity. "I can't see it for ready-to-wear," he said after his show. "The tops are all cut on the bias and should be fitted individually to look well."

Most of his coats have a raglan cut with full sleeves stitched in a diamond pattern and gathered into a tight cuff. His daytime dresses have very short sleeves, cut in one with the top and looking a little like those sweaters by Jap with the wings at the shoulders. The slim evening dresses have their own little satin bow-tie jackets. The dresses are sleeveless, bare backed or off-the-shoulder.

The rise in prices is making Italian fashions look less rosy to American buyers, but the high cost of labor has forced them up as it has everywhere else. Over the past six years, since he started, Riva's prices have doubled, he said. Customers pay about \$1,000 for a coat, which is putting Italian made-to-order fashion on a par with Paris.

The Voice Of Oppressed Husbands

Harry Britton Keeps Vigil at White House

By Marlene Cimons

WASHINGTON.—Those who scoff and make fun of the plight of women's lib picketers need only look as far as Harry Britton.

He is 46, and lives in self-imposed exile at the Gospel Mission for \$1.05 a day (including two meals), and hopes someday to go back to his wife and three children in Erie, Pennsylvania. But Harry is stubborn, and every day for the past 14 months he has put on his signs and kept a lonely vigil by the White House, not too far away from the demonstrating Quakers who are asking for peace.

"My wife and I argued for three years about her working, until one day she just packed my suitcases and told me to go fly a kite," Mr. Britton said. "I left, and I won't go back until she quits her job and promises to obey me."

Mr. Britton considers himself the voice of oppressed husbands everywhere, and has taken on the chore of spreading the word.

"Wives are supposed to be keepers of the home and obedient to their husbands," he said. "It's just too much for a woman to work two jobs—a paying job as well as her work in the home. I believe a housewife's work is never done. She has a job as a secretary, and she's come home after typing all day and jump on me and the kids, and then stick a TV dinner in the oven."

Newsletter

And so Mr. Britton leaves the mission six mornings a week with a "Xeroxed sheet of the Husbands' Lib Newsletter," which he sells for a quarter a copy, and goes to a corner near the White House where he stands during tourist hours and talks to visitors as they leave the mansion.

He says he is a former industrial engineer who worked for General Electric in Erie, but now subsists on the sales of his newsletter and contributions given him by sympathetic men who pass him in the street. "I usually sell about \$3 or \$4 worth of newsletters a day," he said. He says he is serious about the cause, and he also says he wants to go back to his family—his wife of 30 years, Lillian, sons, Robert, 20, and Phillip, 18, and his daughter, Elaine, 16. "Neither of us believes in divorce," he said. "My goal is complete reconciliation—if she quits her job and asks me to come back. If not, I won't."

Mr. Britton, surprisingly, believes that husbands should help their wives with their household responsibilities, and he claims that he pitched in with his share. "I probably did 50 percent of the ironing during all those years," he said.

Materialism

Mr. Britton blames it all on materialism. "Why was she working? She wanted a new stereo. I wanted those things too, but we should use some restraint. The American family is earning \$1 and spending \$2. The more buying she wanted to do, the more working I had to do."

Passersby stare and point at him, and most of the time they just smile as they walk by. Some, however, do stop, and Mr. Britton claims he has gotten more than 1,500 signatures in his Husbands' Lib Book from people who want to show their support. "Three hundred intelligent women and 900 brave men have signed," he said.

But it hasn't all been easy. "Some of my conversations with women's libbers have been rated 'X' by me," he said. "They have given me the one-finger salute, and one woman asked me if I'd ever thought of having a brain transplant. I've been called a male chauvinist pig hundreds of times, but I honestly believe that once wives realize they are ruining their lives and the lives of their kids, they'll voluntarily quit working and stay home."

Mr. Britton perseveres. "This is not men's lib," he said. "It's husbands' lib. The bachelors are not oppressed—yet."

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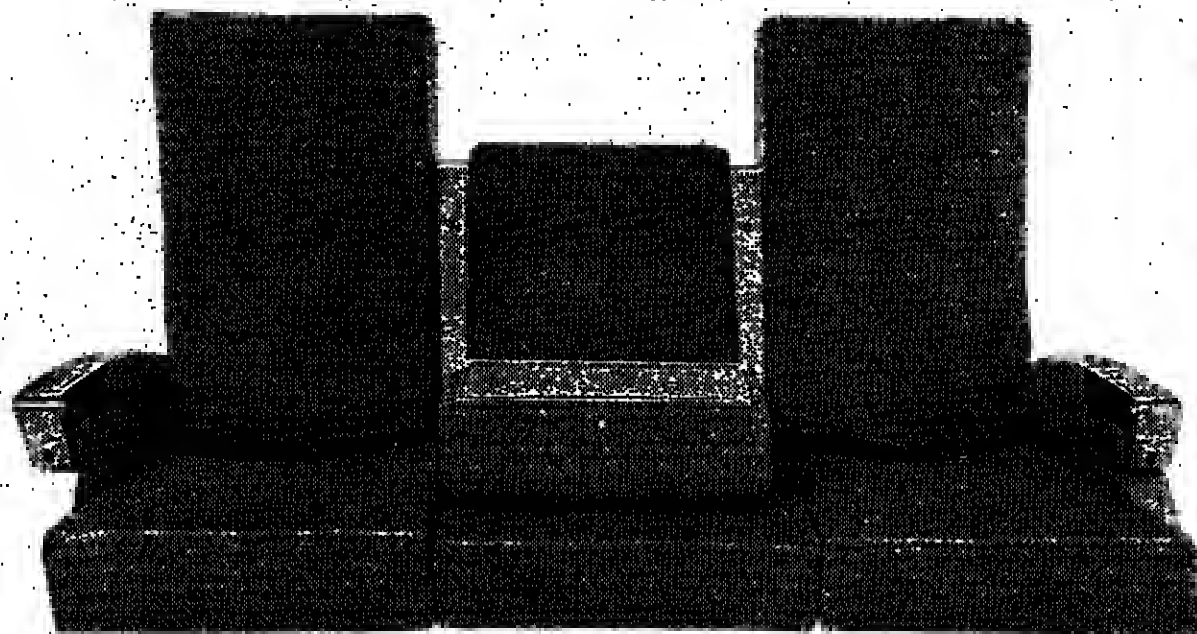
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And if you find a single thing where their service is better than TWA's new Ambassador Service, fly with them and not with TWA.
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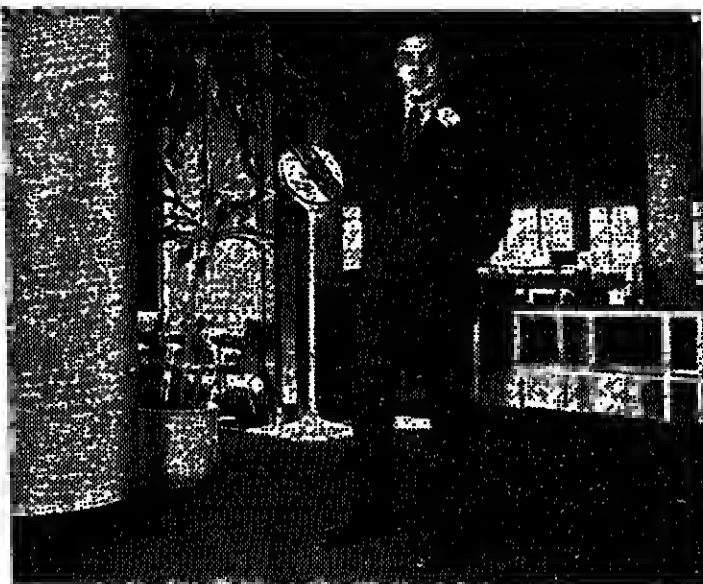
And involved ripping out the insides of a whole fleet of aircraft. And starting again.

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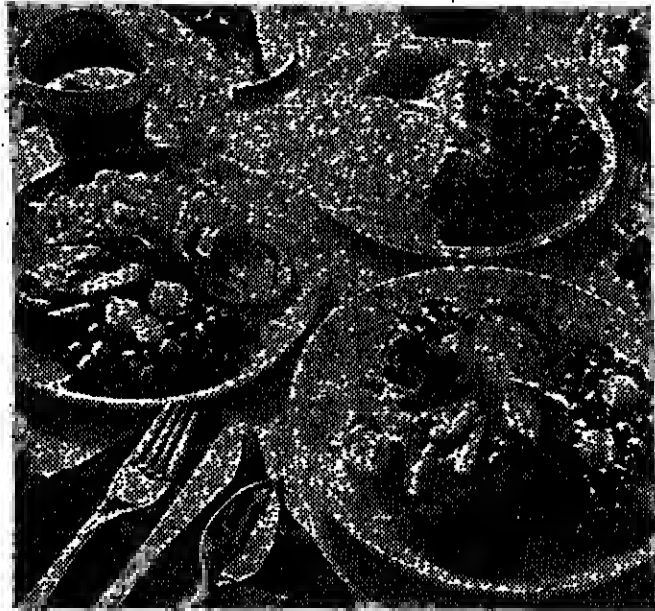
Twin Seats in economy.
Only TWA gives you this twin seat on 707's in economy.
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Whatever your problems, he'll help you from booking a car to getting a hotel to phoning your office.



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TWA offers you a choice of films (one for adults, one for everybody)*
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Choice of three to five meals.
Only TWA offers you a choice of three meals in economy, five in first class.



No smoking sections.
Many Ambassador features cost a fortune. This one just cost a little thought.



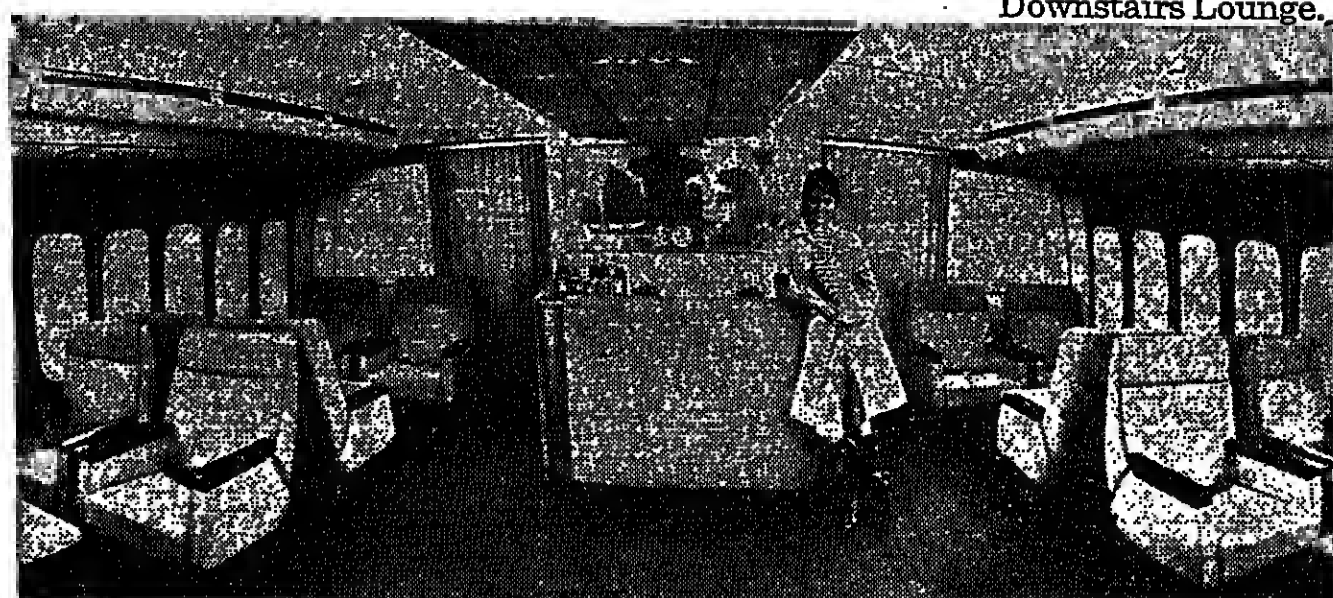
Upstairs Lounge.



New first class seats.
We've thrown out our old over-stuffed seats and bought these new over-stuffed seats.



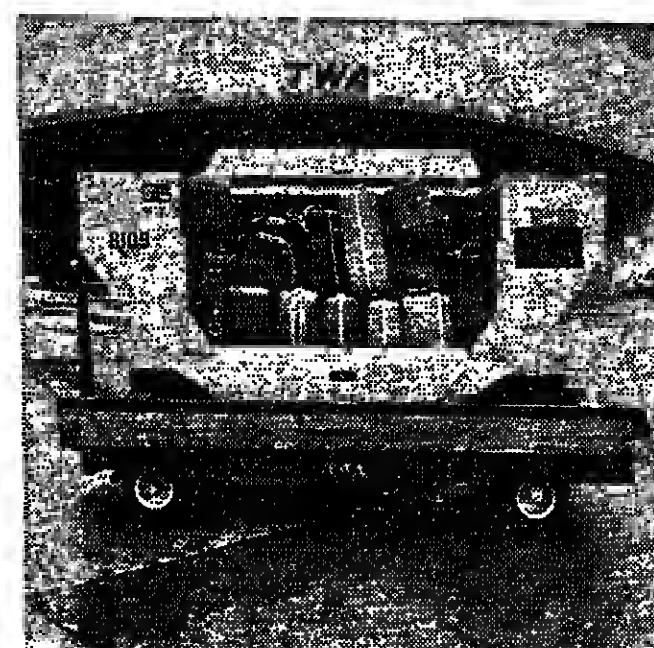
New uniforms for hostesses.
We've given our girls a choice of three uniforms (including hot pants) designed by Valentino. It helps.



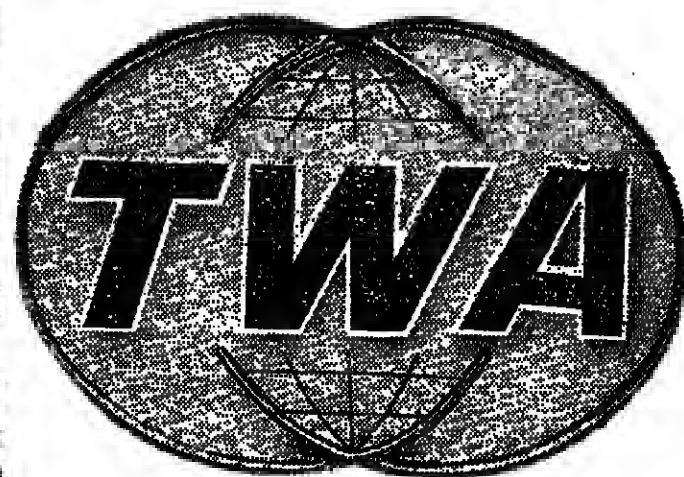
Downstairs Lounge.



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Dollar's Role Is Played Out, Schiller Says

Urges Greater EEC Monetary Muscle

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BONN, Jan. 19.—The United States is no longer prepared to manage the international currency system and the Common Market must take a bigger role, Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller said today.

"The United States is no longer prepared to subordinate its own economic and currency policies to the responsibilities of a key currency country," Mr. Schiller told the West German parliament in his first detailed report to that body since the Washington currency conference last month.

While endorsing the results of that conference, Mr. Schiller made it clear that he felt major problems remain to be conquered before stability returns to the currency markets.

European Responsibility
At the same time, he gave clear guidelines for the future evolution of a new system. The world must evolve in stages from a dollar-based currency system into a multinational system. He said Europe "has a special responsibility and a guiding role to play in such a multinational system."

The expanded EEC, he said, "is by far the biggest partner in currency and trade relations in the Western world." The community must accept this higher responsibility and take the initiative for progress in trade and currency matters.

Mr. Schiller's speech, though gently worded, was in fact a declaration that the United States no longer plays a dominating role in international currency affairs. The agreement reached in Washington was only a starting point for a new system.

Its success, he said, depended on greater elasticity and better control of international liquidity. He put emphasis on the need for special drawing rights (SDRs) to play a greater role and one independent from any national currency.

Mr. Schiller did not accuse the United States of abandoning its responsibilities for running the world currency system. "The burdens of the system, which the United States has borne since the end of the war, have in the meantime exceeded the power of any one land," he said.

A monetary policy must be freed from the constraints of the American balance of payments," he added. "In place of a single-structure currency system we must create in stages a multinational system."

The minister made no predictions how long the Washington agreement might hold. But he said the greater the cooperation among the Western industrial lands, the greater its life expectancy.

Los Angeles Times

Rejects Talk of New Crisis
BONN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—Mr. Schiller rejected talk of a new monetary crisis in view of foreign exchange market developments over the past few days. He stressed that the wide fluctuations for currency rates adopted last month could only fulfill their function if rates fluctuate freely within those margins.

Rates are well within the upper and lower intervention points, he said, and there can be no question of speculation on an alteration of the newly agreed central rates.

He said the government and the Bundesbank are in full agreement about future intervention policy on the foreign exchange market.

The United States must be given time to put its balance of payments back into equilibrium following the international agreement, Mr. Schiller said. But the problem of the non-convertibility of dollars held by central banks must be discussed soon.

The United States cannot be allowed to escape its obligations to honor these dollar debts in the long-term, Mr. Schiller said.

He also urged renewed talks on measures to liberalize world trade. He said U.S. fears that the Common Market (particularly following its expansion) will lead to further loss of U.S. export markets is exaggerated.

Mr. Schiller also said that defending the new exchange rates within the EEC was more important than narrowing the exchange margins among EEC currencies. The rash of controls and restrictions on the free movement of capital imposed by some EEC members in the last few months must be removed as soon as possible, he added.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The rate of closing interbank rates for the dollar on major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Swiss franc	2.0612	2.0787
Belgian franc	44.30-32	44.19-21
Deutsche mark	3.2125	3.2195
Free Fr. 75	5.1457-1256	5.15
Swiss franc	2.0710-30	2.0725-28
Yen	323.8	323.9

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Electronic Firms Seen Grouping

Telefonken of West Germany, Hiessey of Britain and Sessom of France are negotiating a regrouping of their electronic component activities, informed industry sources report. Motorola and Texas Instruments, both of the United States, are also reported to be interested in joining the eventual association of the three European firms, the sources say. The move is designed to harmonize production and specialization, as well as European marketing networks, the sources say. It is believed that the firms will set up an equally-owned holding company to manage their electronic component interests. Sessom is a subsidiary of Thomson-CSF, itself a member of the Thomson-Brandt group. Officials of the companies concerned declined to comment on the report.

Crédit Lyonnais Quits Bank Group

Crédit Lyonnais has left the Brussels-based Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme and ceded its undisclosed amount of shares to the other members on a pro rata basis, Sté. Générale de Banque de Belgique reports. The Belgian bank said the decision was taken by common agreement in order to avoid any conflict of interest between the banking groups which Crédit Lyonnais, on the one hand, and the majority of other EEC members, on the other hand, have joined in recent months. Remaining EEC members are Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credit-Anstaltbankverein, Samuel Montagu & Co., Sté. Générale de Banque de Belgique, and Banque de Paris. Banking sources said this referred to Crédit Lyonnais' close cooperation with Com-

merbank of West Germany. Informants indicated that a major Swedish bank may fill the vacancy in EEC created by Crédit Lyonnais' withdrawal.

BankAmerica Plans 2-for-1 Split

Directors of BankAmerica have voted to split its common stock 2-for-1, subject to approval by shareholders at the March 21 annual meeting. BankAmerica owns Bank of America, the largest U.S. commercial bank. As of Dec. 31, the company had 50 million shares authorized of which 24,448,247 were outstanding. Directors also voted a regular quarterly dividend of 55 cents a share, payable Feb. 29 to holders of record Jan. 31.

Chrysler Cuts Production

In an effort to reduce dealer inventories, Chrysler says it has closed two auto assembly plants for this week and will halt operations at another plant during next week. The move, affecting a total of 19,000 workers, is the first major cutback by any of Detroit's "Big Three" auto makers since sales began to cool from their record autumn pace. The other auto makers say they have no immediate closing plans to hold down inventories.

Belgian Firm Plans Higher Payout

Sté. Générale de Belgique plans to increase the dividend for 1971 to 140 Belgian francs a share from the 135 francs paid for 1970, after adjustment for the 5-for-1 stock split in 1971. If approved by shareholders, the dividend payment would amount to a total of 751.5 million francs, up from 630 million francs paid last year.

Others Report Profit Woes

Montedison to Skip Dividend, Reorganize

MILAN, Jan. 19 (AP).—Montedison, Italy's giant chemical group, will pay no dividend for 1971. Sales equaled the 1970 levels at more than 2,000 billion lire (\$3.4 billion), general manager Giorgio Mazzanti said today.

The company, controlled by the state through ENI, the national hydrocarbons company, posted no dividend the previous year.

Mr. Mazzanti said Montedison is planning to concentrate in three main sectors: chemical, textile and chain stores.

Other sectors, such as the steel, electronic, the electro-mechanical, will have to be dropped. It will also limit its interests in minerals to rare metals, and will neglect hydrocarbons research.

The company does not plan any expansion of its refining capacity, as existing plants are sufficient. However, efforts are not to be spared in plastic materials, one of the group's frontloads, Mr. Mazzanti said. He said that the "largest possible development" will be given the drug and pharmaceutical sector.

Phoenix Gummiwerke Profits 'Deteriorate'

HAMBURG, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—The earnings situation of Phoenix Gummiwerke "deteriorated considerably" in 1971 from 1970, while volume rose 3.6 percent at market prices and 1.4 to 1.5 percent after allowing for the effects of inflation, Hans Werner Kolb, chairman, reported today.

Final 1971 returns are not in yet, Mr. Kolb said. But in view of the lower overall earnings, he said he would not like to commit himself to the continuity of Phoenix's dividend policy which since 1965 has been 8 deutsche marks a share.

Discussing the previously announced planned integration of Phoenix and Continental Gummi-

werke of Hannover, Mr. Kolb said that once all aspects are cleared the merger of the two tire firms is likely to be made retroactive to Jan. 10.

Komatsu Indicates Dividend Cut Likely

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Komatsu, Japan's leading construction machinery producer, indicated today it is likely to cut its dividend for 1971 to 114 yen from 124 yen paid last year, following a sharp fall in net profit.

Gen-ichi Ito, director and general manager of the finance division, said consolidated net profit for 1971 will "hopefully" total roughly 8 billion yen (\$19.2 million), down from 13.6 billion yen in 1970.

La Centrale of Italy To Omit '71 Dividend

MILAN, Jan. 19 (Reuters).—La Centrale Finanziaria, a leading Italian holding company, proposes to omit a dividend for the year ended Oct. 31, after having paid 350 lire for the previous 12 months.

Oxford Backs Debt of Italian Unit

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—Interphoto Corp. and Oxford Electric Corp. said today Oxford has guaranteed a \$7 million debt of its wholly-owned Italian subsidiary, Oranica, to a Milan bank controlled by Michele Sindona, who is indirectly the principal shareholder in both Oxford and Interphoto.

The statement was made in response to requests by the American Stock Exchange for more information on a proposed transaction in which Oxford would sell the bulk of its operations to Interphoto.

These securities having been sold, this advertisement is for informational purposes only and is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities.

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Drexel Firestone

dnPont Glove Forgan

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

M. A. Schapiro & Co., Inc.

Smith, Barney & Co.

Stone & Webster Securities Corporation

Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Bache & Co.

January 6, 1972.

SEC Seeks Receiver for Finance Firm

To Prevent Abuses by United Financial Unit

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) today sought a court order that a receiver be named for United Financial Group Inc., an overseas investment company, to prevent further abuse of investors' funds.

The complaint also asked that United Financial Group, formerly known as USI Group, Robert Pollock, president; five other officers and various affiliate companies be enjoined from violating U.S. securities laws.

The complaint said, in a world-wide complex of more than 60 companies, including offshore mutual funds, real estate concerns, banks and insurance companies under the common control of Mr. Pollock.

Redemptions Not Met
During 1970, the complaint alleged, the financial condition of United Financial's two principal offshore mutual fund subsidiaries deteriorated and at year-end they had not honored requests for redemptions totaling more than \$4 million.

The companies, the complaint said, suspended redemption of shares in the offshore funds about last Sept. 1 and included substantially out-of-date information in letters announcing the freeze to investors.

In addition, it alleged that the defendants manipulated the market in the shares of United Financial Group and distributed false, misleading and deceptive advertisements as well as making false and misleading statements of material facts.

Japan Business Moves Into S. Vietnam

By William D. Hartley

SAIGON, Jan. 19 (AP-DJ).—As the United States moves with fanfare to withdraw from Vietnam, the Japanese quietly are moving in.

Tokyo has been rapidly increasing its investment in Asia in recent years, but only in the past year or so has much money flowed into Vietnam.

Four Japanese companies, including such giants as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kubota, are either operating or building joint-venture concerns to produce agriculture machinery. Matsushita Electric Industries, Sony and

Sanyo Electric are making radio and television sets.

Japanese businessmen are seeking sites for food production and mineral development. Experts figure Vietnam could be an important source of hardwood timber, fruit and fish for Japan. They are also interested in the possibility of low-grade copper ore near the highlands and excellent ceramic clays in the Mekong Delta area.

The most interest centers on unexplored waters around the Vietnamese coast, where international oil companies have been striking oil. Many think there may be deposits around Saigon, too, and a group of nine Japanese companies has been formed to bid on the Vietnamese concessions.

By contrast, only one U.S. firm, the Foremost Dairy division of Foremost-McKesson, has what could be considered a manufacturing facility here.

Japan has profited enormously from the war-through exports of consumer goods to the war-torn Vietnamese economy (nearly everyone rides a Honda), through sales to U.S. forces in Vietnam and through increased shipments to other Southeast Asian nations bloated by the economic side effects of war.

It was only in 1969 that Tokyo began granting economic aid to

Chase Profits Off 3.5% In Quarter, Up 6% in '71

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (JHT).—Chase Manhattan Corp.'s operating earnings in the final quarter last year fell 3.5 percent from the 9.8 percent reported for the first nine months.

Net income after securities transactions were off 4.1 percent in the fourth quarter. For all of 1971, it showed a 15.2 percent gain in net income, but this was down from the 32 percent advance shown in the nine-month period.

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... \$38.8 \$40.2
Profits (millions)... \$12.2 \$13.6
Per Share... \$0.91 \$0.94
Year
Revenue (millions)... \$147.7 \$139.3
Profits (millions)... \$4.63 \$4.37
Per Share... \$4.43 \$3.85
a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Chase said its 1971 results benefited from a "strong" performance from international loan activities, but did not give further details.

Caterpillar Tractor 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 2,200.0 2,100.0
Profits (millions)... 128.3 143.8
Per Share... 2.25 2.53

Corning Glass Works
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 150.9 154.8
Profits (millions)... 4.14 5.88
Per Share... 0.59 1.26
Year
Revenue (millions)... 603.4 609.3
Profits (millions)... 23.89 40.17
Per Share... 4.82 5.72

North Am. Rockwell 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 501.0 517.5
Profits (millions)... 14.65 13.74
Per Share... 0.53 0.49
Year
Revenue (millions)... 112.5 85.4
Profits (millions)... 3.95 0.8
Per Share... 1.61 0.32

A. O. Smith
Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 112.5 85.4
Profits (millions)... 3.95 0.8
Per Share... 1.61 0.32
Year
Revenue (millions)... 456.8 413.1
Profits (millions)... 12.81 7.29
Per Share... 5.23 2.95

Union Camp 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 127.35 121.7
Profits (millions)... 6.4 7.5
Per Share... 0.42 0.50
Year
Revenue (millions)... 518.3 462.2
Profits (millions)... 25.1 31.3
Per Share... 1.73 2.08

U.S. Bails Out Detroit Bank

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (WP).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. approved yesterday the largest bank rescue in U.S. history.

Chairman Frank White said the FDIC board voted unanimously to provide \$50 million in an emergency loan to help Detroit-based Bank of the Commonwealth stay in business.

One of the nation's 60 largest

commercial banks, the bank has over \$1 billion in deposits.

Only once before has the FDIC, which insures deposits of commercial banks up to \$250,000 per account, stepped in to rescue a bank and that was on a much smaller scale—\$15 million.

The FDIC asserted that a major concern in its support program was "public confidence in the nation's banking system if a billion-dollar institution were to close."

The current management of Bank of the Commonwealth is controlled by Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, which foreclosed on a loan to Commonwealth's former chief, Donald H. Parsons, last year. At the time, Chase held 39 percent of common stock, plus 21 percent of preferred stock, as security.

Under banking laws, Chase must dispose of its holdings within two years of gaining control.

According to Mr. White, Bank of the Commonwealth's major problems, which led to losses of nearly \$11 million in the last two years, include an unusually large investment in low-yielding and long-term municipal bonds, substantial loan losses, a deferred income tax benefit of "doubtful value," and a lack of money that has required large daily borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Stockholders will be asked to create some \$38 million in undivided profits by reducing the value of their securities and foregoing dividend payments until FDIC's loans are repaid.

Prices Drop Slightly on Wall Street

Analysts Say Market Adjusts After Rally

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (NYT).—Prices sagged on the New York Stock Exchange today in profit-taking, but the market bounced back to recover the bulk of its losses before the final bell.

Wall Street observers said this action fitted right into the pattern of rise and adjustment that has become familiar since the stock market began to climb spectacularly during the Thanksgiving week of 1971.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, behind nearly 8 points in early afternoon trading, rallied to finish with a net loss of 2.26 at 914.90. In less than eight weeks, the Dow average rocketed nearly 120 without any substantial price correction.

Glamour issues held center stage. Winnebago Industries, up 4 to 64, and Levitz Furniture, up 2 7/8 to 156, both traded at record prices.

As a leading producer of motor homes and recreational vehicles, Winnebago shares sold early last year as low as 8 1/2. The comparable 1971 low for Levitz, the company that has dramatized the potential of warehouse selling in furniture, was 33 5/8. Both stocks have been adjusted for splits.

But it remained for Bausch & Lomb, the third-ranking percentage gainer of 1971, to produce today's most eye-popping gain. It boomed 13 to 138 7/8, closing at its best level of the busy session and only an eyebrow away from the stock's record high of 191 1/4.

Bausch & Lomb climbed today after officials disclosed greater-than-expected 1971 profits from sales of Soflens, the soft contact lens being marketed by the optical-goods concern.

Control Data, rising 4 to 51 3/4, provided the active list with its best advance.

Elsewhere among the glamour issues, Walt Disney Productions, the company that has caused Wall Street to discover Florida, moved up 4 5/8 to finish at 150 7/8—its best price ever and more than double last year's low as adjusted for a split.

Airlines, a high-flying group in recent sessions, took a slight dip on profit-taking. Delta fell 1 1/4 to 49, while fractional losses occurred in Braniff, American, Northwest, Eastern, Pan American and Trans World Airlines. National Airlines rose 3/4 to 38 1/4.

The Amex index rose 0.01 to close at 26.76 on volume of 6.17 million shares, off from yesterday's 7.7 million shares.

Tyco Laboratories led the active off 5/8 to 17.

On the bond market, corporates closed 1/8 to 1/4 lower on the day. Government intermediates were off about 1/8 and Treasury bill rates were up 1 basis point.

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The Fidelity Bank Union Commerce Bank

Western Pennsylvania National Bank American Security and Trust Company

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Hambro American Bank & Trust Co. Union Bank

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Commerzbank AG/Banco di Roma/Credit Lyonnais

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago
acted as Agent Bank

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. arranged the European participations

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

International | European Gold Markets

Stock Indexes

	1978			
	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Prima...	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.4
Eda ...	98.30	98.28	98.42	98.38
Surf ...	131.56	130.77	131.58	130.93
na 38...	431.56	430.4	436.3	428.4
na 90...	203.44	201.66	203.44	199.75
...	47.81	47.28	47.81	46.82
...	181.1	181.3	185.3	79.4
...	492.86	492.80	500.06	490.10
...	397.88	397.14	398.90	388.93
...	2830.88	2830.43	2832.53	2815.31
...	358.1	354.1	359.1	347.1

London ~~market~~ ~~open~~ 46.80
 Zurich ~~market~~ ~~open~~ 46.87
 Paris (12.5 Min) ... 46.23
 U.S. dollars per swiss franc.

	Dr.	Cl.	N.C.
London	46.80	46.87	+ 5.8
Zurich	46.87	46.87	+ 1.2
Paris	46.23	46.17	+ 0.3

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Some players would open the South hand with one spade, which is not only an underbid but also runs a serious risk that three no-trump will be played from the wrong side.

Two no-trump describes the strength and distribution of the hand satisfactorily, and the necessity to conceal the strong five-card major suit should not be a deterrent.

North should respond three hearts, and this reach, hearts, the best contract. This plan would only fail if East hit on a club lead, which he would be most unlikely to do. In practice, North made an unwise use of Stayman, and the heart suit was permanently mislaid.

Experts would not all agree about the meaning of the jump to four no-trump by North on the second round. Some would regard it as Blackwood, but North intended a natural invitation to six no-trump, and South, interpreting correctly, bid the no-trump slam.

The no-trump slam is tempting in duplicate play, because the extra 10 total points can be worth many and hearts is a suit of the fact that six hearts by North can fail, thanks to the location of the club king, and six no-trump by South cannot fail.

NORTH
♠ 74
♥ QJ1062
♦ K954
♣ A2

WEST
♠ 10862
♥ 975
♦ 103
♣ K1094

EAST
♠ A3
♥ 84
♦ J8762
♣ J873

SOUTH (D)
♠ KQ395
♥ AK3
♦ AQ
♣ K5

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
2NT Pass 3♣ Pass
3♦ Pass 4NT Pass
6NT Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	A	N	E	L	E	K	N	I	S
A	L	I	E	D	E	D	E	D	E
W	A	L	I	E	D	E	D	E	E
S	A	D	S	T	E	M	A	C	T
I	M	E	S	B	A	L	K		
E	L	D	E	R	H	O	O	P	S
G	R	E	E	D	E	D	E	D	E
H	A	V	E	D	E	D	E	D	E
A	N	I	M	E	S	H	E	I	K
F	O	R	E	S	I	M	I	N	G
F	O	R	E	S	I	M	I	N	G
D	R	A	N	K					
B	R	A	N	K					
E	R	S	E						
E	R	S	E						
E	R	S	E						
E	R	S	E						

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOEPT
NEALK
BROIND
EPALUG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHAIR PATIO FAMOUS MANAGE
Answer: Twice a mother—MAMA

BOOKS

THE CLOSING CIRCLE
Nature, Man and Technology

By Barry Commoner. Knopf. 326 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN this slack season let me offer you an item that I had been avoiding like the pox until now—namely, Barry Commoner's "The Closing Circle: Nature, Man & Technology." Why had I been avoiding it? Last spring, I think it was, I was horrified to read in Sports Illustrated about the discovery of a trout that had grown to misshapen adulthood engorged by the ring of a pop-top beach opener. I had apparently tried to swim through while still a fingerling. Well, that was enough for me. And if Dr. Commoner wished to report that the circle was closing even tighter, I for one preferred not to hear it. I was already sold on the fact that ecology is the paramount issue of our age. But, on the other hand, if a pop-top can open a fistula in a brook, the distillate of all human history—as numbers of recent commentators have led us to believe and as I fully expected Commoner to further underscore—then what could one person do to reopen the circle? Open another book? No, no hum 'til doomsday comes.

But surprisingly, Commoner's is not a doomsday book at all. It may begin by stressing anew how potent the ecological crisis really is. And it may end by avoiding any "specific plan" for resolving the crisis because anyone who proposes to cure the environmental crisis undertakes thereby to change the course of history. But in between that beginning and end it springs several surprises and pulls into extraordinarily clear perspectives a number of corollary issues. And if the total picture it paints is not exactly comforting, it is at least one that can be regarded without hysteria or a raging urge to get drunk.

In between, Commoner presents as lucid a description of ecology and its laws as I have yet come across. He illustrates how those laws have been broken with disastrous consequences in elements as basic as fire (nuclear), air (Los Angeles), earth (Illinois), and water (Lake Erie). He weighs the impacts on the environment of our population explosion and in particular our shocking high per capita consumption of natural resources. He locates what he names "the technological flaw." He judges the prospects for human survival. And he suggests some revisions in economic thinking that we may have to undertake if we plan to remain on this planet for a while.

Do you begin to see the picture? Do you begin to discern the outline of a case against America for plundering the earth's riches and gobbling them up, while the underdeveloped and overpopulated third world goes without? Do you begin to apprehend the ugly American as the quintessential enemy of nature? If you do, you're wrong! At least you're wrong as Commoner states the case.

To begin with, the crisis is not the end result of a steady, cumulative process of history, traceable on a line that began rising when the first hominid chucked his chicken bones in a gulch. It is instead the result of an aberration that seems to have occurred only since World War II, a period during which human beings have somehow "broken out" of the closed, cyclical network in which other living things are held—and from which we had never strayed before.

Second of all, neither America's population growth nor her affluence seems to be a direct cause of the trouble. In a particularly shrewd and lucid display of statistics, Commoner makes the case that the United States could have sustained the same rate of economic and population growth without a "concurrent rise in pollution levels."

The real villain, he argues, "is the technology of production rather than overall output of the economic good." For, since the war, instead of producing goods that can be recycled into the ecosystem, we have staggered off on a tangent of synthetic production that has mucked up the system terribly and threatens now to turn our waterways into sources of mass disease within a matter of perhaps three decades.

So man is not inherently evil. All he has to do to right his environmental wrongs is to stop producing detergents, nonreturnable soda bottles, fertilizers and pesticides, synthetic fabrics, plastics and leaded gasoline and go back to the compost heap. It's simple, you see. Relief is just a pop-top away.

Simple? It's really not so simple at all, as Commoner makes clear in his long and astute penultimate chapter on "The Ecological Meaning of Ecology." For there are profound economic forces behind the postwar shifts in technology, and a re-designed economy that would account for the balance sheet for long-run ecological and social costs is not something to be dreamed up by utopian futurists. The time is now and the dream must be implemented tomorrow. There's still reason enough to get drunk.

But Commoner has put the problems in terms one can contemplate, which I had scarcely expected when I took up his book. Even my reading of his title was incorrect. "What saved (primitive) life from extinction," he writes at the end, "was the invention, in the course of evolution, of a new life-form which reconverted the waste of primitive organisms into fresh, organic matter. The first photo-synthetic organisms transformed the rapacious, linear course of life into the earth's first great ecological cycle. By closing the circle, they achieved what no living organism, alone, can accomplish—survival."

"Human beings have broken out of the circle of life, driven not by biological need, but by the social organization which they have devised to 'conquer' nature: means of gaining wealth that are governed by requirements conflicting with those which govern nature. The end result is the environmental crisis, a crisis of survival. Once more, to survive, we must close the circle. We must learn how to restore to nature the wealth that we borrow from it."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

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48 In good health
50 Bering or Ross
52 French dance

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